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KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

THE 'CHINA MAIL'

Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce,
always look for the signature in White

on the Red label, and see also that the
name LEA & PERRINS is embossed
in raised letters on the glass bottle.LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such
an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to
make sure that you are being supplied with the original
and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many
imitations.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD

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ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

such as:

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPEC-
TUSES, WINE LISTS, ETC., ETC., ETC

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THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

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European Supervision

Moderate Price

A Natural
RemedyTime was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.ENO'S
FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
cleans the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
in removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

S. NO. 111, FRUIT SALT WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

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K. KATO,
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No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
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STAMPS OF WAR.

RUSSIA, Monaco, Tunis, Morocco,
R. Madagascar, Dahomey, Belgium,
Rumania, 20 different for 4 shilling. On
desire to send wonderful choices of Stamps
with great discount. Newspaper for
collectors of 56 pages is sent gratis and
post paid. Buy also and exchange Stamps.
YELA, SZEKULA, LCCERNE, Switzer-
land, Europe.
Hongkong, June 17, 1915. 620

NOTICE.

ONE of our Chinese Employees named
A MAN was dismissed by us at the
commencement of this month. We there-
fore, request our Customers not to hand
over any machines for repair to him or to
any other person unless he produces a
signed authority from us.RAMSEY & CO.,
59, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 9, 1915. 678

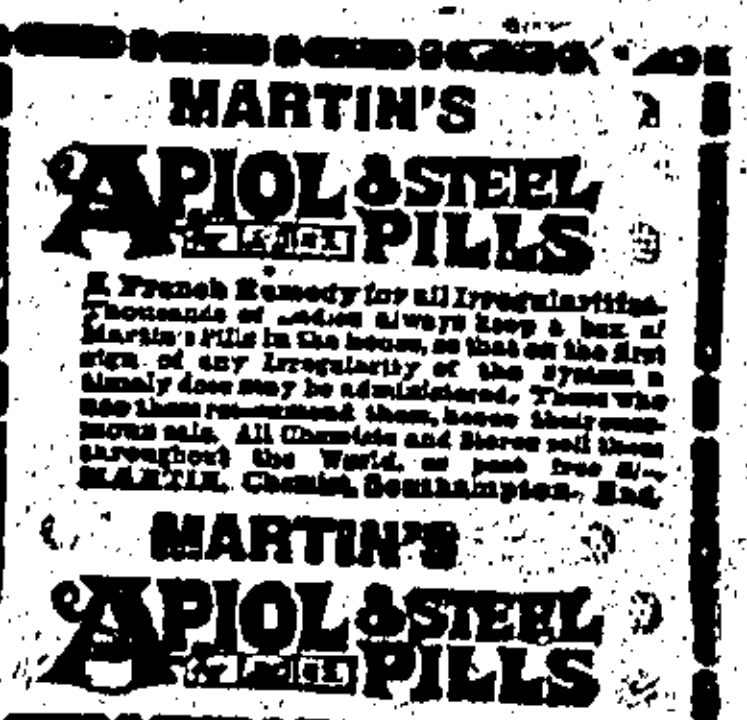
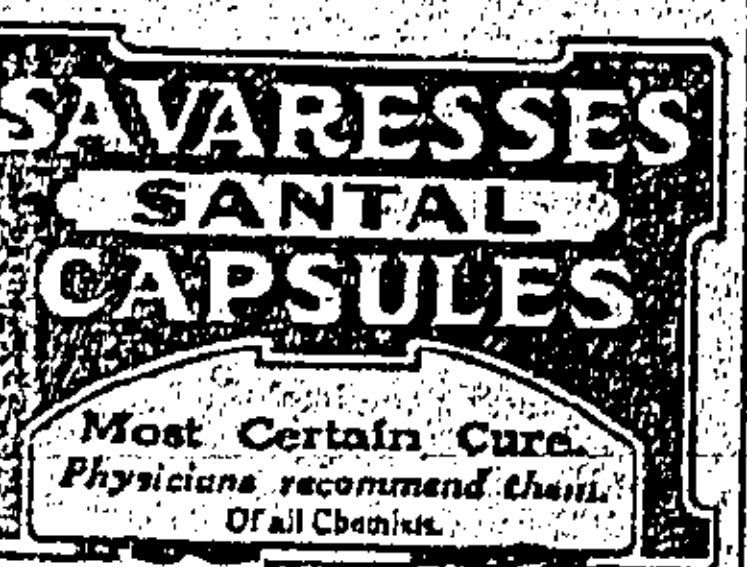
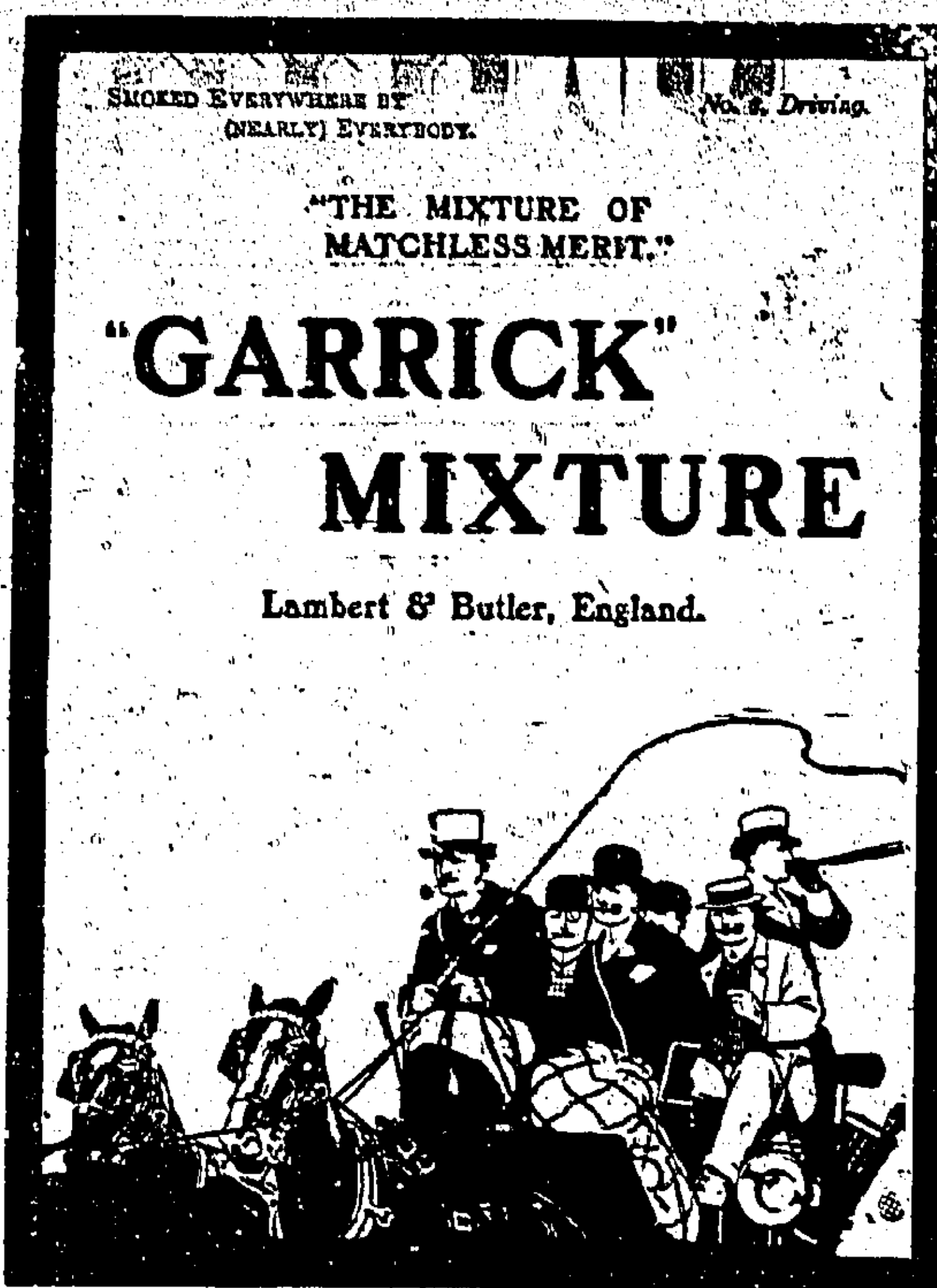
DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

The following prices approved by
the Food Committee will come into
force on and after 24th May, 1915.

Dairy Butter.....	\$1.10 per lb.
Dairymaid Butter.....	\$1.00 "
Buttercup Butter.....	90 "
Pasture Butter.....	80 "
Cheese.....	70 "

68



If you have lost your appetite, one of
the big variety of dairy dishes at the
ALMA DORA CAFE is sure to tempt
you.

WOUNDS AND BLOOD
POISONING

NATURE'S ANTIDOTE.

Sir Almoth Wright's War Service.

The Paris Academie des Sciences has
awarded the Lecomte triennial prize of
£2,000 to Sir Almoth Wright and has
thus marked its appreciation of the work
of one of the most distinguished of our
war-bacteriologists. Sir Almoth has in-
deed earned for himself a special place
in the ranks of that army whose duty
it is to make war day and night against
the forces threatening the health of our
soldiers. His work at the 13th General
Hospital at Boulogne has been of a most
distinguished character and, in the eyes
of many of his professional colleagues,
has opened a new era in the surgical
practice of the battlefield.Sir Almoth's investigations have been
directed chiefly to solve the problem of
the septic infection of wounds, says the
medical correspondent of "The Times."
The so-called "dirty" wound is, of
course, the most prevalent condition met
with in the field; it is the most deadly.
Clean wounds heal as a rule quickly
and easily, but even a trifling "scratch,"
if poisoned, is a danger to life. Lister
attacked germs in wounds by means of
antiseptics; later, the new surgery in-
sisted upon a scrupulous cleanliness in
which no germs should be allowed to
exist—the so-called "aseptic" method.
But scrupulous surgical cleanliness, a
manipulation impossible in war, so that
when gangrene and blood poisoning be-
came to be met with surgeons returned
to the methods of Lister and used anti-
septics freely.THE LIMITATIONS OF "LISTERISM."
Sir Almoth Wright quite recently
astonished his professional brethren by
a very recent attack on the indiscrimi-
nate use of antiseptics in war surgery.
He showed by means of a very beautiful
series of experiments that as the most
powerful protection a man can obtain
against blood poisoning is manifestly the
protection afforded by his own blood, the
first principle in the treatment of all
wounds should be free drainage of the
wound. By this means the fluid exud-
ing from a wound, the lymph, is kept
pure and maintained in the condition
intended by nature. This fluid is anti-
septic to bacteria and kills them; but
if it is allowed to remain in the wound
it becomes decomposed and then forms
a culture medium for the bacteria.Free drainage of wounds is therefore
essential; this is universally admitted.
But when Sir Almoth Wright points
out that routine treatment of wounds
with antiseptics of greater or lesser
strength may serve to close these wounds
and so defeat the purpose of nature he
speaks with the personal authority de-
rived from his investigations. Strong
antiseptics, he indicates, may and do
coagulate the lymph and thus make of
it a barrier to free drainage. The con-
dition of affairs under this barrier is dis-
tressing. Bacteria soon decompose the
lymph already present and then grow
in it; there is no outlet for the main
chief and a rapid poisoning may super-
vene.Sir Almoth suggested that after a
wound has been treated and opened up
a fluid capable of stimulating the flow
of lymph should be employed to lavage
it. Such a fluid is a 5 per cent. solu-
tion with a little citric acid of soda
added to it. Frequent dressings are
needed. This method has already yield-
ed good results.ANTISEPTIC ASSOCIATION.
The bacteriology cannot, however, be
with merely palliative measures. Sir
Almoth Wright has worked earnestly to
evolve a method of treatment by vaccine
therapy, or better still, a method of
prevention by that means. His re-
searches, which he will bring before
on a large scale, have shown that vac-
cines do enable surgeons to control com-
plications in wounds like erysipelas, then

BRITAIN AND THE WAR.

French Appreciation.

Supreme on the Seas.

In a long article devoted to Great
Britain's participation in the war, the
"Temps," alluding to the recent tri-
butes paid to France in the British
Press, says:—
"This frankness must be mutual. It
on hand the support of our British Allies
is still limited, we must not forget
that at sea, on all the seas, it is they
who have much the heaviest task."
From the first day of hostilities the
British Fleet has assured for the Allies
such absolute control of the ocean route
and such obvious naval superiority that
the public deemed the result quite
natural. We must not, however, lose
sight of the advantages which undisputed
maritime supremacy procures us.Too great insistence cannot be laid
on the fact that, at the beginning of
the war, we were able to complete the
equipment of our army with a rapidity
which was not one of the German Staff's
least surprises, we owe it to the fleet
which rendered us masters of the seas.
SUPREMACY ON THE SEAS.
Continuing, the "Temps" emphasises
the vital necessity for the Allies to re-
main supreme on the seas, and draws
attention to the fact that the critical
point is the North Sea, where at any
moment may appear a fleet five to six
times superior to the Austrian Fleet
blocked in the Adriatic by the French-
Italian squadrons.The "Temps" proceeds to cite figures
giving an idea of the size of the British
Fleet and the enormous industrial effort
entailed by its upkeep and increase.
Passing to other aspects of British aid,
the journal proceeds:—
"To this capital support on the sea
the British Empire has added the assist-
ance of its industrial and financial re-
sources, while its military effort on land
has surpassed all forecasts."
OUR VOLUNTARY ARMIES.
Voluntary enlistment has hitherto
furnished infinitely more men than GreatLOSING WEIGHT
BY THE FOUND"Under Weight," a condition
of ill-health, shows your assimila-
tive powers are decreasing.WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUNDSupplies the blood with the
wanted renewing and healthy
flesh building materials. Very
palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Packets: \$1.25 and \$2.25

Britain has ever sent beyond her frontiers,
more even than could be equipped
by a country prepared only for a naval
war and the defence of her own territory.
If these fresh units have not always been
as war-hardened as ours, their heroism
and contempt of death have never been
inferior in ardour to those of their broth-
ers in arms.When it was demonstrated that lack
of munitions paralysed the dash of the
British troops, the Government and
country resolved without hesitation to
carry through to the end the measures
necessary to remedy this deficiency. In-
dustrial mobilisation, labour conscription,
the organization of the manufacture of
munitions and war munitions, even by
workshops which have never been em-
ployed for that purpose, will not be long
in producing an effect.The "Temps" concludes:—The Brit-
ish Empire displays admirable unity in
her determination to participate un-
reservedly with all the living forces of
the country in the French and Belgian
offensive. The United Kingdom has
played a capital part in all the struggles
for the independence and liberty of
nations. In this war, on which depends
the fate of the world, its sacrifices will
remain worthy of the aim pursued in
common by all the Allies.

DOWNING STREET ROMANCE.

Miss Violet Asquith Engaged.

The whole country will unite in ex-
tending congratulations to Miss Violet
Asquith, the elder daughter of the Prime
Minister, on her engagement, officially
announced last night, to Mr. M. Bon-
ham-Carter, Mr. Asquith's private secre-
tary, said the "Daily News" on July 5.
Miss Asquith made her debut as a
public speaker at political bazaars some
six or seven years ago. It is said that
she does not believe in the enfranchise-
ment of women, but she takes an abid-
ing interest in them, especially in
North-East London, where she has
helped to brighten the homes of many
poor children. She was wont to spend
every Wednesday evening in Hoxton,
at the Archie Gordon Boys' Club, which
was named after the late Hon. Archie
Gordon, son of the Earl of Aberdeen,
and the fiancée of Miss Asquith. He
was killed in a motor-car accident six
years ago.Miss Asquith in her public speeches
has shown that she has a clear, com-
prehensive grasp of political and social
reforms.

ADVENTURES IN AMERICA.

Miss Asquith accompanied Lady Aber-
deen to the United States three years
ago.
The daughter of the Prime Minister
aroused the greatest interest on the part
of the numerous interviewers of the me-
tropolitan dailies.
They described her hats, her dresses,
her appearance, but they could not ex-
port an interview until, in desperation,
about a score of them raided the vessel
on which she was about to re-cross the
ocean. They caught her on the deck
and surrounded her. A spokesman
thereupon pleaded with her to say at
least something. Cornered, Miss Asquith
did not exactly capitulate, but she
laughingly, repented them, and suggested
that they should imitate their less aggres-
sive British confreres, and instead of
bombarding their victims "stay around
and glean things." Before Lady Aber-
deen and Miss Violet had reached Sandy
Hook that afternoon the evening papers
came out with triumphant interviews
containing laughable accounts of the
difficulties under which they were ob-
tained.

MR. BONHAM-CARTER.

Mr. Bonham-Carter is a son of Mr.
Henry Bonham-Carter, of 5, Hyde Park
Square, and was educated at Winchester
and at Balliol College, Oxford. While
at Oxford he gained distinction on the
cricket field, as well as in the examina-
tion room, and played for the University.
He has been with the Prime Minister
seven or eight years, and has been prin-
cipal private secretary since the retire-
ment of Mr. Vaughan Nash, in Feb-
ruary, 1912.BURNING THE ADMIRAL'S
BEARD.The big-whiskered Grand Admiral of the
Kaiser's Navy appears, it reports, speak-
ing, to have not himself, in the past, and
even into disgrace, with the politicians
of his country, who have at last, apparently,
come to see that piracy is not only not
"playing the game" according to
civilized rules, but is war-making of a
character that, sooner or later, is bound
to recoil on its authors. No nation,
however great and powerful, is in the end
strong enough to impose its will on the rest
of humanity, and at the same time live on
terms of settled peace with its neighbours.
The United States, as the most powerful of
the present neutral nations, has made this
quite plain to the responsible politicians of
Germany, but Grand Admiral von Tirpitz
cannot be brought to see the bearing of these
remarks and is bent on yielding what he
considers the wise policy of piracy to any
privateers from Uncle Sam. But if the Ger-
mans people are wise they will since, or
even burn, the long beard of this mistaken
war lord, and teach him that he has to do
what they tell, and not attempt to do
what he tells, and not attempt to do
what he tells, and not attempt to do what
he tells, and drag their country into
such a war which has already placed a stain
on the flag of their navy which centuries will
not remove. Intrigue against the German
Chancellor and his colleagues, by the
material sailor, should not be allowed to
succeed; for the only service he has per-
formed for his King and Country is to
build them, at an enormous outlay, a fleet
which was found to be only second rate
when the war broke out, and compared with
the navy with which Lord Fisher, his great
rival, had provided for Great Britain.

INTIMATIONS

G. R.
NOTICE.ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing for per-
mission to do so to the Captain Super-
intendent of Police, at least 48 hours
before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, and
stating the name of the steamer or other
vessel or the hour of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants
should apply in person for their passes at
the Central Police Station between the
hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong, July 9, 1915. 680

G. R.
GENERAL LICENCE UNDER KING'S
REGULATIONS NO. 10 OF 1915.WHEREAS under the Provisions of
the King's Regulations No. 10 of
1915 prohibiting trading with the enemy
all persons subject to the jurisdiction of
His Majesty's Government in Hong Kong
were prohibited from doing certain things
save so far as licences might be issued
enabling them to do so AND WHEREAS
by paragraph XI of the said King's
Regulations it is provided that nothing in
such Regulations shall be taken to prohibit
anything which shall be expressly per-
mitted by the King's licence or by the
licence given on his behalf by a Secretary
of State, or on the like behalf by His
Majesty's Minister in China, whether such
licence be specially granted to an individual
or be announced to classes of persons
NOW THEREFORE I His Britannic
Majesty's Minister in China, hereby
announce as follows:—

- (1) In this licence the words "person" and "enemy" shall have the same meaning as are given to them in the said King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915.
- (2) Any person carrying on a retail business is permitted to supply for cash any enemy articles of clothing, drugs, foodstuffs, wines, spirits, waters and other provisions and articles of ordinary household use or consumption and the necessities and accompaniments of daily life.
- (3) Any person is permitted to purchase for cash such articles from a retail business carried on by an enemy.
- (4) Any person at the date of this licence occupying any land, building, flat, apartments or rooms belonging to an enemy is permitted to pay rent for the same to such enemy during the unexpired term of any existing lease or tenancy or during any renewal thereof.
- (5) Any person being the lessor of any land, building, flat, apartments or rooms which at the date of this licence is in the occupation of an enemy is permitted to allow the continuance of such occupation during the unexpired term of any existing lease or tenancy or during any renewal thereof. Any person is permitted to supply to board and lodging to an enemy.
- (6) Any person having at the date of this licence in his or her employ an enemy performing services of a purely domestic nature is permitted to continue such employment and payment for such services during the unexpired term of any existing contract or during any renewal thereof.
- (7) Any person supplying gas, water, electric current or telephonic communication is permitted to supply the same with the existing necessary therefor to an enemy, and any person is permitted to receive and pay for such services when supplied by an enemy or an enemy Municipality.
- (8) Any British Municipality is permitted to perform its accustomed services to or for the benefit of an enemy, and any person is permitted to take advantage of and pay for the accustomed services of an enemy Municipality.
- (9) Any person residing within the limits of an enemy Concession is permitted to pay the rates, taxes and dues levied by the Municipality or other proper authority in such Concession for the maintenance and administration thereof.
- (10) Any person carrying on the profession of a medical practitioner, surgeon, or dentist is permitted to attend and treat an enemy as a patient, and any person desiring to do so is permitted to consult and obtain treatment from an enemy practising medicine, surgery or dentistry, and to make payment for such services.

J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.
Peking, July 10, 1915. 679





Hughes and Hough

Auctioneers to the Government.
AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers
AND

Share, Coal and
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS

"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.

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A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A1. TELEGRAPHIC CODES.

Telegraphic Address

MEIRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

SATURDAY,

the 14th August, 1915, at 11 a.m.,
at No. 2, Lochiel Terrace, Cameron Road,
Kowloon.

**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.**

Consisting of:—

Hallstand, Sideboard, Bookcase,
Japanese Screen, and Tea Service, Tank
Bureau (marble-top), Double Bed, Glass
Crockery, Shanghai Bath, Ice Chest,
2 Electric Fans.

Also

A number of Pots of Plants.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from Friday afternoon.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 10, 1915. 684

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction.

TUESDAY,

the 17th August, 1915, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner
of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

**VALUABLE TEAKWOOD
FURNITURE.**

TYPEWRITERS, PIANOS, etc., etc.

As follows:—

One Silk Tapestry-covered Drawing Room
Suite, Bedroom Furniture, Upholstered
Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carpets, Brass, and
Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Wagon, etc., etc., Dinner Services,
Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking
Stove, Cutlery, Shanghai Bath, etc., etc.
Yost Typewriter in good condition,
Empire and Remington Typewriters,
Pianos by Broadwood, Brinsmead, and
Cramer & Co. Singer Trade Sewing
Machine, Electric Reading Lamp, and
One large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen.
etc., etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 11, 1915. 687

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,

PEPPER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

FOR a good solid meal, a la carte, or
Table d'Hôte, with Wine & Liquors
of the best. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

A GREAT WHEAT DEAL.

2,000,000 TONS FROM INDIA FOR BRITAIN.

A Bold Experiment.

St. Nihal Singh recently contributed the following article to The Observer:

I fear that not many persons in or outside of London have connected India, in their minds, with the fall in the price of bread. Yet the service that the great Dependency has performed in shipping wheat to this country by the million tons deserves to be warmly appreciated by every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom.

By making available to Britain huge consignments of wheat which, at the most conservative estimate, are likely to exceed 2,000,000 tons in the aggregate, India has followed the machinations of American speculators who were taking advantage of the necessity of the Allies and bleeding them. Though millions of tons of Russian wheat still lie locked up in the ports round about the Black Sea, though the American harvest is not yet on the market, and though the wheat kings of Chicago have been straining every nerve to keep the world-price of wheat at an exorbitant level, the arrival of successive consignments of Indian wheat is steadily pulling-down the rate.

This marvellous result has been achieved by a coup which, if it had occurred at a normal time, when the world's attention was not absorbed by the war, would have been reckoned one of the greatest enterprises which any country or any nation had ever undertaken. It has required courage and enterprise on the part of the Government of India, loyalty and devotion to the Empire on the part of the people of Hindustan, and the ready co-operation of the home authorities with the Indian Administration to bring it to pass.

EXPORTS STOPPED.

Stated in a few words, the result has been accomplished in this wise: Towards the end of last year the price of wheat reached a figure which placed it practically beyond the reach of the ordinary Indian consumer. Representative Indians, led by the Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya, appealed to the Government of India to intervene and stop all exports for the time being. Pandit Malaviya introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council, of which he is a member, a resolution which read as follows:—

"That this Council recommends that the Governor-General in Council may be pleased to prohibit all export of wheat from India until the price of that commodity comes down to 9 seers (about 18 pounds) per rupee (1s. 4d.), and when over it rises above that ratio to take such other steps as he may be advised to bring the price of wheat down to a reasonable level and to maintain it at such level."

While this resolution was being discussed the member for Commerce and Industry declared that the Government had resolved to take over.

It says much for the loyalty of Indians to the King-Emperor that not a dissenting voice has been raised against the Government's policy of exporting Indian wheat to the United Kingdom, and that Indians of all creeds and races have helped to make the scheme a success.

At the time the Government decided to take this action it could not be foreseen just how the experiment would turn out. But time has shown the wisdom of the bold step then taken.

Considering the question from the purely Indian point of view, the action of the Government has proved a great boon. Indians have been able to buy wheat at an exceptionally low figure, considering that the war is going on.

SUBSTANTIAL PROFIT.

Looking at the matter from the point of view of the Government of India, it is now assured a very substantial profit out of its wheat corner. The gain in the aggregate will be several millions sterling. The exact amount cannot, of course, be stated, but some idea of it can be formed from a study of the price that the Government has been paying for the wheat in India, plus the expenses incurred for shipping it to Britain and comparing it with the price that has been obtaining for it in this country. The price paid for the wheat in India that was bought for the early shipments averaged, I think, a little more than thirty-one shillings a quarter. The commissions paid in India and in this country, shipping, insurance and other charges added about twenty shillings to the quarter. In other words, the wheat delivered in this country is costing the Government of India about fifty shillings a quarter. The price that the early shipment realised on the Baltic Exchange ranged round about sixty-five shillings a quarter. The recent shipments that have arrived here have fetched much lower prices, but it must be remembered that the price paid for the wheat in India has also decreased. Even now, the margin between the amount realised and the out-of-pocket expenses leaves a handsome profit to the Government.

A GOOD HARVEST.

In working out the scheme the Government of India has shown wisdom in many directions. First of all, it has exported only India's surplus wheat, and thus has not deprived the Indian consumer of his "staff of life." I may remark, incidentally, that, in spite of the erroneous opinion in this country to the contrary, a considerable portion of

TEETHING CHILDREN.

Teething children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than a natural and thus assist oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

RIVER TRIPS FOR WOUNDED.

Every Fine Day till End of September.

The first of the river trips which the Port of London Authority have arranged for the wounded soldiers in the London hospitals took place on June 29, when 50 men from the King George Military Hospital in Waterloo-road embarked at Temple Pier on the P.L.A. steamer Conservator for an outing to Gravesend and back.

Mr. J. D. Gilbert, L.O.C., first suggested the trips, and the proposal has been wholeheartedly taken up by the port authority, who have placed the Conservator entirely at the disposal of the authorities for the purpose. The vessel is a commodious and comfortable one used in the inspection service of the authority.

There will be a trip on each fine week-day from now until the end of September. Mr. Varco Williams, chairman of the Port of London Rivers Committee, told a Daily Chronicle representative, "and by that time we hope to have taken many hundreds of these brave boys on an outing which should do them a world of good. The trip will not always start from Temple Pier, but occasionally from Blackwall and Greenwich, so as to take in turn men from all the hospitals. Each trip will take about four hours, and we shall provide them during that time with a good tea and all the tobacco and cigarettes they need."

MERRY CRIPPLES.

The men were attired in the blue hospital uniform, and made a picturesque group as they waved a response to the cheers of the crowd, which witnessed their departure. They were in the best of spirits, although many were scarcely able to walk, and most had crutches, slings and bandages. The merriest of the company was minus a leg, but disdaining his crutch when once aboard, he made excellent running round the ship on his one leg, with the aid of the banisters. Another, with his leg in a bandage, reclined contentedly on a deck chair. "I've only been back a week," he said, complacently, "with a bullet through my leg, gained at a place I'm not allowed to mention, and they operated on me at once; I've already been out for a motor ride, and now they've put me on this. It's a fine life altogether." A graceful and unheeded incident at the start of the vessel was the request of a lady to be allowed to give chocolates to the men. She produced a huge box of the sweets for distribution.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE Cannot be beaten. It is equalled. For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, Meats with Wine & Liquors.



THE SAM HEE Cigarettes manufactured by us and introduced under the above mark have been admitted by the Public since they were put on the market half a year ago, for which we are extremely obliged. Recently we received a letter from the British American Tobacco Company stating that our SAM HEE Label somewhat resembles their THREE CASTLES Label and requesting us to modify its appearance in order to make a distinction and prevent purchasers from making a mistake. Now our SAM HEE Mark has been duly registered with the Government, but since the British American Tobacco Company is of opinion that our THREE CASTLES Label, we have no desire to break the friendship on account of such a matter. We are, therefore, using the RAVEN and KAWOO Marks to substitute our SAM HEE Mark for the time being. Our object is to make the price cheap and a goods fine; these are most important matters. In future we shall use more exertion towards making the finest goods to meet the taste of our people.

CANTON NANYANG BROS.
TOBACCO COMPANY.

Hongkong, August 10, 1915. 683

GALLANT GRENADIERS.

BATTLEFIELD STORIES.

Horror and Heroism.

Two badly wounded privates, bandaged from head to foot, and just able to limp about the hospital ward, told a Central News representative a glowing story of the superb dash and gallantry of the Grenadier Guards in a recent fight. They also gave a wonderfully human account of how a little party of Irishmen "waked" two fallen chums.

"They were a pair of the most devil-may-care fellows in the world," was their first comment. "Where one went the other always insisted on being by his side. You never saw such affection, even between brothers. Early one morning they were both seen near a mine crater, and the Germans were shelling our position in most awful fashion. The two lads wouldn't budge an inch."

AN IRISH WAKE.

"Suddenly one was picked off, and the other made a desperate attempt to fetch him back under a terrible fire. This act cost him his life, and a few moments later we laid the two of them side by side. On them we found a rosary, beads and medals. A little party of Irish chaps took charge of the corpses and 'waked' them behind the parapet of a trench, kneeling down to pray together for the repose of the souls of the fallen boys. A sergeant told his beads, and it would have made you cry to witness the behaviour of the others. It was a beautiful morning, and you can imagine what a weird scene that rough and ready 'wake' made."

"When the prayers were over, the sergeant took over the corpses and set them down in the shape of a cross. He placed the medals over their hearts and wound their necks by string the rosary beads. They were buried where they were 'waked,' and a few green sods shaped like a cross supplied a tombstone. This is the sort of thing you simply can't forget."

MEMOIRS OF WAR.

"When the Germans deserted their trenches and we took possession of them the sights we saw would have sent you to the madhouse. The Germans were strewn in heaps, and some of them looked little more than school-boys. We had to pick over their bodies, and if we were sick once at what we saw we were sick twenty times. There were a few Germans half alive, who, in English, begged our men to put them out of their agony."

"We were assisting the Middlesex and the Irish Rifles. The leaders did tremendous work, but when the Jack Johnsons got going they fairly wiped them all away. The Rifles set the ball rolling, and as the Irishmen mounted the parapet they were singing, in wild voices, 'You can't beat the boys with the dirty shirts.'"

"The Grenadiers followed, and within a quarter of an hour we were in the thick of the slaughter. One by one the Irish lads were dropping out, and this sent the Grenadiers off their heads. It seemed as if company after company was going into a death trap. The Grenadiers had to advance in sudden rushes and no matter how fearful the fire was the men went forward all the time."

THE GRENADIERS' CHARGE.

"When one fell there was another behind him, and so on. It seemed lunacy to continue the attack, but we could not stop."

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Changes of water, diet, and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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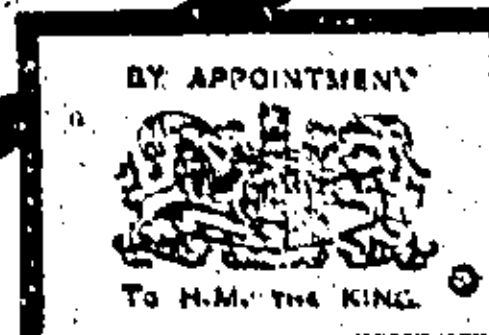
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Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
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RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.**

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1/11, 2/9, 4/6.



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Explains day and night typhoon signals.
Enables one to locate the centre of a typhoon.
Gives a table of typhoons for last 30 years.

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\$2 One week.

WANTED.

A LADY returning to England in a September steamer desires the services of someone to children's nurse during the voyage in return for a passage (first class if necessary).
Apply to—
"X.Y.Z."
C/o 'China Mail' Office.
Hongkong, August 6, 1915. 676

WANTED.

A SECOND-HAND 12 Bore, Double Barrel, Hammerless Fowling-piece. Reply, stating price and where Jan may be seen, to—
"SPORT"
c/o 'China Mail' Office.
Hongkong, July 29, 1915. 660

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G. MOUSSON,

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Books and Stationery,
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Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
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Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Olives' Stores,
etc., etc.

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Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from \$50 upwards.
Orders of £100 and upwards.

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75, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

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FROM 1st September that part of the Building known as "STONE- HENGE" No. 5 Robinson Road now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha— particularly suitable for a Boarding House.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, August 10, 1915. 682

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Cookin Road, GOWDOWN'S New Frays, Kennedy Town, GOWDOWN'S at Wanchai, 53, The Peak "THE RETREAT," 21, WONGNEICHONG ROAD.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, April 1, 1915. 940

TO LET.

ON the Upper Levels. LARGE AIRY ROOM facing the harbour. Vacant from 1st July. Use of tennis court.
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"X.Y.Z."
C/o 'China Mail' Office.
Hongkong, June 2, 1915. 42

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hand Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Kowloon, with garden on 1st September. Hot and Cold Water, Electric light, First-class modern appointments throughout, including water carriage system.
Apply to—
PENTYREW, Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed House with Tennis Court.
2 MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 6 Roomed House with Tennis Court.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in "Humphreys' Buildings," Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, July 15, 1915. 619

TO LET

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NO. 9, QUEEN'S GARDENS, 1st April.
No. 8, STEWART TERRACE, Peak; 1st May; unfurnished.
Apply to—
DENISON, RAM & GIBBS.
Hongkong, March 20, 1915. 211

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET the South West portion of the First Floor, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the JERMAN FIRM.
GOWDOWN, No. 9 Ice House Street. OFFICES facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1915.

TO LET.

HOUSES in LYEMOON VILLAS and TORRES BUILDINGS ready for occupation from the 1st August next.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.
Hongkong, July 15, 1915. 618

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, Dec. 3, 1914.

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable Six and Eight Roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nei-Chong Roads—the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course.
For terms and particulars apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 15, 1915. 611

BY TELEGRAPH.

ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

DETAILS OF RECENT OPERATIONS.

London, August 10.

A Petrograd message states: When the Russian troops marched out of Warsaw the inhabitants shouted "Come back!" and the soldiers answered "Never fear, we shall return en route to Berlin." Great urns of tea were installed at all the bathing places, and restaurants, food-shops, and tobacconists depleted the contents of their premises and distributed them to the soldiers. There was much handshaking and cheering.

REAR-GUARD FIGHTING.

The heaviest rear-guard fighting is now forth and south of the Warsaw-Vilna Railway. A few days ago the Germans on the Narew were trying to cut the railway at Mulkia. Fifty miles from Warsaw. They are now aiming further north, trying to push from the Lomza-Ossowicz sector to interrupt the Russians on the railway at Bielestok, 180 miles from Warsaw.

Further south the Russians from Ivangorod and Lublin are taking prisoners in incessant rear-guard actions, parrying the enemy's attempt to penetrate to Lukow on the Warsaw-Brest railway, and thus advance on the great Brest fortress by a route north-west of the Wladawa marshes.

RUSSIAN GUNS CREATE HAVOC.

The severest punishment hitherto meted out to the Germans has been that inflicted on the assailants of Ossowicz and Kovno fortresses. Prisoners taken at Kovno describe the Germans as having suffered havoc from the Russian guns. They are destitute of food and provisions and are so exhausted that they can scarcely move; they even refuse food, beseeching to be allowed to sleep. A corporal said: "Every day we were rushed to the front and never allowed to rest. The soldiers only long for peace."

THE RUSSIAN RESISTANCE.

The Russian resistance in the triangle between the Vistula, the Narew and the western Bug was such that the Germans for twenty-two days were unable to cover more than a mile a day.

They are still unable to pierce the wall separating them from the main force retreating towards the Brest-Litovsk line. The dogged valour of the Russian infantry on the Narew has been especially successful in helping the entire Russian army to occupy new positions without loss, whereas the Germans, especially at Kovno, suffered almost disaster.

GERMAN PRISONERS.

Two thousand prisoners arrived at Vilna on the 8th inst. They complained that the Russians remain in such force that none of the Russian reserves have yet been in action, while the Germans cannot contemplate sending any of their fourteen corps westward.

RUSSIAN OPINION ON THE SITUATION.

Some observers at Petrograd argue that the Germans are confining themselves to seizing available land in Poland as an offset to the loss of their colonies, intending to use it as a counter in the final settlement.

Other observers at Petrograd point out that the Russian *communique* show that the Russians are perfectly able to maintain positions when required. Nothing is heard of a shortage of munitions on these occasions. They declare that the Germans will only succeed in advancing where it suits the Russians to yield. They contend that this is only additional proof of co-operation with the Allies, showing the Russian steady retirement to be so costly to the Germans that it is part of a concerted plan. They state that the Western Allies have thus had four months in which to complete their preparations and all Russia is now united in strenuous efforts to be ready for the final terrible stage the moment the Western Allies initiate it.

KOYNO'S MAGNIFICENT DEFENCE.

Masses Of Germans Wiped Out.

London, August 11.

Details of the assault on Kovno, says a telegram from Petrograd, show that the enemy opened a bombardment with guns of all calibres up to 16-inch after midnight on the 7th inst. The hurricane of fire lasted for two hours, the Russian batteries replying vigorously. Enemy columns at three o'clock in the morning advanced to the assault in close formation, and were met by a concentrated artillery and rifle fire and explosions of hand-mines, while repeated Russian counter-attacks finally threw back the Germans with enormous loss along the whole line.

By five o'clock the Germans had assembled in the neighbouring ravines to prepare for a fresh assault. Their guns reopened a hurricane bombardment at noon throwing an unceasing hail of projectiles all day, but the Russian infantry doggedly maintained their positions. Enemy columns at nightfall again rushed to the assault, which lasted for two hours. The enemy succeeded in taking part of our advanced trenches, which artillery had wrecked, but Russian reserves again ejected the enemy, who only retained the works near the village of Piple, which was won at the cost of enormous efforts and losses.

GERMANS OCCUPY LOMZA.

London, August 10.

A Berlin telegram states that troops of the army of General Scholtz have occupied Lomza.

INEFFECTIVE GERMAN ATTACKS.

London, August 11.

A Petrograd *communique* says:—On the roads from Riga on Sunday night the Russians, after hand-to-hand fighting, repulsed several German attacks, which were supported by the heaviest artillery.

The enemy, after fighting on Sunday night and on Monday in the district of Dwinsk, Schenberg, and Vilkomir, retreated before Russian pressure, abandoning a hundred prisoners and much material.

Desperate fighting continues on the Narew front on the Lomza and Ostrow roads.

Russian artillery repulsed a German offensive movement against Novogorodysk. Along the left of the Vistula the enemy attacks in the directions of Lublin, Lukow and Wladawa were repulsed.

BAVARIANS IN WARSAW.

Tired Of The War.

London, August 11.

Polish refugees from Warsaw say that the Bavarians now mainly occupy the city. The veteran Prince Leopold looks well, despite the fatigues of the campaign. The Bavarians are striving hard to make friends with the inhabitants. The cafes are full and the tramways are running as usual.

The majority of the German troops undoubtedly believe that the capture of Warsaw has brought peace within sight. They are tired, and eager to return to their homes.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

London, Aug. 11.

German anxiety regarding finances is indicated in a semi-official Note in the German papers on the 9th inst., declaring that there had been too much speculation in Germany, and that private capitalists and financiers should concentrate on the Empire's vital interests and not direct money to other channels until the third War Loan has been secured.

A FALSE RUMOUR.

London, August 11.

It is semi-officially stated that a report which had gained currency in Geneva that the Queen of the Netherlands had written a letter to the Pope in connection with the restoration of peace is completely unfounded.

BY TELEGRAPH.

GRATIFYING PROGRESS AT THE DARDANELLES.

London, August 10.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports fighting during the last few days, resulting in substantial progress.

He states that in the southern zone 200 yards were gained on a front of 300 yards eastward of the Krithia road, and held despite determined counter-attacks, which were repulsed with heavy loss.

Repeated attacks elsewhere were defeated. The General pays a tribute to the wholehearted co-operation of the French.

TURKISH OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

London, August 10.

A Turkish *communique*, says an Amsterdam telegram, contains the important statement that the Allies on the night of the 7th-8th inst. under the protection of the Fleet landed a force at Karaobani, at the head of the Gulf of Sarcos, on the mainland, on the road from Enos to the Bulair Lines.

The *communique* also reports two other fresh landings of Allied troops near the "Anzac" zone.

TURKS THREATENED FROM THE REAR.

LATER.

Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch is most gratifying, as Sari Bair is a dominating mountain, 971 feet high, commanding the whole Peninsula, including Narrows. The success also threatens the Turkish Army in the southern zone from the rear.

The attack of the Australians began at night under cover of a searchlight from a destroyer. Simultaneously a fresh landing was effecting elsewhere. Considerable progress was made.

Scattered on the battlefield were found quantities of Turkish rifles, ammunition, and equipment.

Sir Ian Hamilton says that the French Corps' several attacks proved of the greatest assistance.

PREMATURE ELATION IN GERMANY.

London, August 10.

The German papers are now busy correcting the public view that the occupation of Warsaw meant the end of the war. Thus the *Vossische Zeitung* warns the Germans not to deceive themselves by thinking that the capture of Warsaw is anything but the removal of the first difficulties with which the enemy's army has surrounded itself. Peace is still far distant.

AUSTRO-GERMAN AGITATORS ROUGHLY HANDLED.

London, August 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Philadelphia telegraphs that several thousand Italians, armed with clubs and bottles, and waving the Italian and American flags, stormed a meeting of Austrian and German agitators and pumelled the audience. The meeting was part of a programme arranged by German sympathisers to persuade Italian rearrestees not to return to Italy. Finally the police broke up the meeting.

AMERICAN EXPORTS OF MUNITIONS.

London, Aug. 11.

The American reply to the recent Austrian Note, says a Washington telegram, rejects the contention that the export from America of munitions to the Allies is inconsistent with neutrality.

GENERAL VON BISSING.

London, Aug. 10.

General von Bissing, Governor-General of Belgium, has arrived in Berlin. It is understood that General von Bissing has resigned the Governor-Generalship of Belgium, finding his post disagreeable and onerous.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN THE GULF OF RIGA.

"BIGGEST NAVAL ENCOUNTER OF THE WAR."

London, August 10.

The Baltic on Sunday, says a Petrograd telegram, saw the biggest naval encounter of the war, when two German divisions of vessels of the line, with cruisers and swarms of torpedo craft, swooped towards the Gulf of Riga.

The battle raged a hundred kilometres from the port of Riga for the passage between the island of Osol and Courland. Its intensity may be judged from the fact that the Germans repeatedly attacked but were foiled by the skill and gallantry of the Russian seamen. The attempts to force the passage proved, in the words of a Russian Official Note, "no easy operation."

The German fleet were faced not only by a formidable Russian mine barrier but also by the Russian fleet. Nothing could have been more disconcerting in the difficult task of dealing with mines and Russian marksmanship than the overhead raid by seaplanes, daringly and successfully carried out.

The Russian defences remained firm and the Russians won a brilliant victory against heavy odds. Competent circles say that the Russians did not lose a single vessel.

GERMAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

London, August 11.

The official account, published in Berlin, of the battle says it was only a reconnaissance for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the Russian mines. It admits that two mine-sweepers were lost.

GERMAN HOSTAGE-HOLDING IN WARSAW.

London, August 11.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria has issued a Proclamation in Warsaw, in which he declares:—"The Germans only wage war with hostile troops, not against peaceful citizens. Peace and order shall be preserved and your rights protected. I expect Warsaw's citizens to undertake that they will commit no hostile action, and trust in the German sense of justice; but it is known that the enemy is prepared for attacks against Warsaw, the leaders and most prominent citizens will be taken as hostages. With you inhabitants it rests to protect the lives of your fellow-citizens."

The Proclamation further demands that citizens report any knowledge of such attacks. The penalty for negligence is death.

TURKS FLEEING IN DISORDER IN THE CAUCASUS.

London, August 11.

A Petrograd *communique* mentions that Turkish attacks along the whole front in the Caucasus on Sunday were repulsed. There was a desperate fight for the possession of the Mertekheir Pass, whence the Turks were driven, fleeing in disorder.

The Russians, in the direction of the Upper Euphrates, after capturing a number of positions, are now pursuing the enemy, and have already captured two guns, a camel-caravan, numerous prisoners and much material.

ZEPPELIN ATTACK ON RED CROSS.

London, August 11.

A Petrograd telegram says that two Zeppelins attacked two Russian Red Cross trains on Saturday, killing and injuring a great many of the wounded and the attendants.

THE FRENCH AIR RAID ON SAARBRUCKEN.

London, August 11.

Four aeroplanes did not return from the French air raid on Saarbrücken. One landed in Switzerland.

It is officially announced in Berlin that eight were killed and two wounded in the raid.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

OBITUARY.

London, Aug. 10.

The death is recorded of the novelist Richard Marsh.

SPORTING.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

Positions of the Teams.

The positions of the teams in the Hongkong Tennis League, which is completed except for one match is as appended:—

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Kowloon 'A'.....	9	9	0	18
H. K. C. C.	9	8	1	16
University	9	7	2	14
Chinese A. C.	9	4	5	12
Kowloon 'B'	9	4	5	8
Club de Recreation.....	9	4	5	8
Y.M.C.A.	8	3	5	6
Olympic	8	2	7	4
Wigwam	8	1	7	2
Civil Service	8	0	8	0

Lawn Tennis.

Kowloon 'A' team, as winners of the Hongkong Tennis League will play a team representing "The Rest" on Saturday at 4.30 p.m., after which Mrs. Forsyth has kindly promised to present the shield and prizes won by the members in the recent club. The Kowloon C.C. will be "at Home" to their friends.

THE WEST RIVER FLOODS.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Mr. A. E. Wood, of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, submitted the following report on the West River Floods to the Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Secretary for Chinese Affairs:—

I have the honour to report that I left for Canton on July 25th, to investigate the conditions of Flood Relief, and returned to Hongkong on August 7th.

The relief measures always assume 3 places which are, successively, Immediate Relief (kai chun), Autumn Barriades (tsau lan) and Winter Embankment repairs (tung kei).

So far this year attention has been confined to Immediate Relief. The Tung Wa Hospital, has despatched over 3 million cabbies of rice, and its 3 centres at Canton, Shin Hing, and Sam Shin, with a branch under the latter up the North River at Tsing Yun, have done excellent work in conjunction with the Canton Relief Societies.

Nearly half a million cabbies of Tung Wa Hospital rice were taken over by the Standard Oil Co. who kindly undertook to see to their distribution. The United States Navy, the British American Tobacco Co. and the Asiatic Petroleum Co. have also given generous assistance.

Supplies of rice have been given by the Tung Wa Hospital to various missionary bodies who have worked nobly for the relief of sufferers.

In company with Mr. Tung Yat Chuan, who has been in charge of the Shin Hing centre, I spent ten days up the West River and its tributaries investigating the conditions in the important districts of Ko Yiu, Ko Ming and Hok Shui, and a special car was taken to see that the most remote places received due attention.

The outstanding features of distress are the breaches in the embankments and the ruined houses. The loss of life up the West River, apart from the destruction of a village at the foot of the ancient pagoda in the Eastern Suburbs of Shin Hing City, has apparently not been great. That village, however, is said to have lost 2,000 persons who had no time to escape from the water rushing through the sudden breach.

In certain places a small percentage of the rice crop was harvested in time, and I am told that up the North River some backward crops have actually survived the flood. Last year the first crop was a total failure in the affected districts. But the damage to embankments seems to be even worse than last year and forces our attention to the 2nd and 3rd, of the measures mentioned above.

As a result of the combined efforts of relieving bodies, Immediate Relief is now no longer necessary. It gives place to the second phase, the construction of Autumn Barriades. These are temporary banks built in a curve across the mouth of a breach and their object is to enable the second rice crop to be planted. They are things to be done at once, and finished within a month if the second crop is to have a chance.

In the district which I visited it was admitted that the need is not now for relief doles but for help in building these Autumn Barriades.

On August 6th at a general meeting of relief bodies in the Canton Headquarters it was estimated that at least \$300,000 will be needed under this head, and Mr. Lei Yau Tsun, the capable director of Tung Wa Hospital relief measures in Canton, together with his colleagues, undertook provisionally to help with \$100,000, the remaining two-thirds being supplied by Canton relief societies. This has since been confirmed by Hongkong Committee. Payment will mainly be made in rice for the labour and thus a double end will be served of continued relief and a necessary public work.

It is easy yet talk about the third phase, Winter Embankment Repairs. These are a more formidable affair than Autumn Barriades, and it is absolutely necessary to deal with them thoroughly. Last year it will be remembered, Hongkong spent \$250,000, paid by Mr. Tung Yat Chuan and myself in instalments of subsoil direct to many different embankments. This year shows that the bulk of our work was not in vain. Although breaches that we helped to mend have given again, it is estimated that seventy to eighty per cent of the work has held good, which if it is borne out by full reports, is satisfactory. Still, a bank is not stronger than its weakest section; many new breaches have occurred and there is looking for it at present but to hammer away at it. It is to be hoped that we shall have funds left for this year of the work, which again serves a second purpose in giving plenty of employment throughout the winter.

A. E. Wood.

Since the above was written, it is reported that the river has risen again so as to make it impossible to begin Autumn Barriades just yet in certain parts. Some more Immediate Relief will therefore be needed, and steps are already being taken to provide it where necessary.

August 10, 1915.

GALLIGURA

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